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## Apache httpd Web Server - installation from source code

This module provides a step by step guide on compiling Apache web server on a Linux host. A freely available Knoppix Linux can be used as a live CD to serve as the Linux environment. On any Windows computer with a CD ROM the students can download the .iso file for Knoppix and burn it on an optical media. Alternatively, VMware Player can be used to run the .iso live CD.

Start the lab by booting your Knoppix system. You can simply put it in a CDROM and restart the computer or you can use a VMware virtual machine. Once you see the Knoppix desktop simply click on the Console icon at the bottom of the screen. You can stay logged in as the knoppix user. Open the Terminal window for the lab and type in commands into the Terminal.

### **Exercise:**

#### **Step 1**

##### **Problem:**

1. Download Apache sources. You can download the source code directly from the Apache Foundation (<http://httpd.apache.org/>), or you can use the local GRCC repository. In the classroom the local download will be much faster.

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##### **Solution:**

```
wget http://raider.grcc.edu/~smachaje/co246/httpd-2.0.59.tar.gz
```

### **Exercise:**

#### **Step 2**

**Problem:** 2. Decompress and extract the source files.

---

##### **Solution:**

```
tar -xzf httpd-2.0.59.tar.gz
```

### **Exercise:**

#### **Step 3**

**Problem:** 3. Change directory to the source directory.

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**Solution:**

```
cd httpd-2.0.59
```

**Exercise:**

**Step 4**

**Problem:**

4. Clean source tree. If you are compiling for the first time you can skip this step. Executing this step will not change any configuration.

---

**Solution:**

```
make clean
```

**Exercise:**

**Step 5**

**Problem:** 5. Configure the sources.

---

**Solution:**

```
./configure --prefix=/home/knoppix/apache --with-port=8080
```

**Exercise:**

**Step 6**

**Problem:** 6. Compile source code

---

**Solution:**

```
make
```

**Exercise:**

**Step 7**

**Problem:** 7. Install source code

---

**Solution:**

`make install`

**Exercise:**

**Step 8**

**Problem:** 8. Start Apache server

---

**Solution:**

`cd /home/knoppix/apache`

`bin/apachectl start`

**Exercise:**

**Step 9**

**Problem:** 9. Test to check if Apache is running

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**Solution:**

Open the browser and navigate to `http://localhost:8080/`

**Exercise:**

**Step 10**

**Problem:** 10. Test with terminal commands

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**Solution:**

`netstat -ln |grep 8080`

`ps -ef |grep httpd`

**Exercise:**

## Step 11

### **Problem:**

11. To start the entire process over run the following command to delete your apache system. ATTENTION! The rm -rf command will uninstall or delete the Apache Web Server.

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### **Solution:**

```
killall httpd
```

```
rm -rf /home/knoppix/apache
```

## Apache httpd Web Server - basic configuration

### Exercise:

#### Configuration file

##### Problem:

Open and review the main configuration file for our Apache installation.

**Note:** You can use any text editor. The solutions will use leafpad from Knoppix liveCD. Other editors on the Knoppix CD include: vi, xedit, nano, pico.

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##### Solution:

```
leafpad /home/knoppix/apache/conf/httpd.conf
```

### Exercise:

##### Problem:

First let's fix the error message which comes up every time we start apache. The message says:

```
httpd: Could not determine the server's fully qualified domain name,  
using 127.0.0.1 for ServerName
```

---

##### Solution:

To fix it edit the httpd.conf file ( leafpad /home/knoppix/apache/conf/httpd.conf ) and change the ServerName directive to be: `ServerName localhost:8080`

The directive before the change:

```
#ServerName www.example.com:80
```

The directive after change:

```
ServerName localhost:8080
```

Save the file and restart apache:

```
cd /home/knoppix/apache bin/apachectl stop  
bin/apachectl start
```

or

```
/home/knoppix/apache/bin/apachectl restart
```

Now you shouldn't see an error message when Apache starts.

### **Exercise:**

#### **Problem:**

Find the following directives and change their values in the configuration file. For new configuration to take effect you have to save the configuration file and restart apache. Above at the end of step 1 you will find the commands to restart apache.

Find the following directives and change their values:

A)

Change ServerAdmin to your email address.  
Before change: ServerAdmin you@example.com  
Change to:  
ServerAdmin myemail@host.com

B)

Add index.php to the default pages. Before  
change: DirectoryIndex index.html  
index.html.var

Change to:  
DirectoryIndex index.html index.html.var  
index.php

C)  
Change the detail of logging. Before change:  
LogLevel warn

Change to:  
LogLevel error

D)  
Change Server Signature:  
ServerSignature Email

E)  
Change the server HTTP Header information:  
ServerTokens Prod

F)  
Change the user and group which Apache runs as:  
User knoppix  
Group knoppix

---

### **Solution:**

Test the exercise by visiting the following  
urls on the your server:



`http://localhost:8080/manual/`

`http://localhost:8080/icons/`

(note at the bottom of the icon files the localhost link.

It should have your email address as the destination url)

`http://localhost:8080/cgi-bin/test-cgi`

(if you get an error here that's fine. to fix the error run:

`chmod 777 /home/knoppix/apache/cgi-bin/*`

view the HTTP HEADERS of your server:

`wget --spider -S http://localhost:8080/`

### **Exercise:**

#### **Virtual Hosts**

##### **Problem:**

#### 1. Setup site host names

Edit /etc/hosts. You need to edit the lines as the root user. In the terminal type in:

`su`

`leafpad /etc/hosts`

add the following lines:

`127.0.0.1 www.co246.com`

`127.0.0.1 go.co246.com`

`127.0.0.1 student.co246.com`

Exit the shell as root so you are logged in as Knoppix.

Test the host names by visiting the urls in a browser. Remember to start the Apache server on port 8080.

## 2. Configure Apache to recognize Virtual Hosts

Edit httpd.conf and add the following sections:

```
# Use name-based virtual hosting.
```

```
#
```

```
NameVirtualHost *:8080
```

```
#
```

```
# VirtualHost example:
```

```
# Almost any Apache directive may go into a  
VirtualHost container.
```

```
# The first VirtualHost section is used for  
requests without a known
```

```
# server name.
```

```
#
```

```
<VirtualHost *:8080>
```

```
ServerAdmin student@grcc.edu
```

```
DocumentRoot /home/knoppix/go_co246_htdocs/
```

```
ServerName go.co246.com
```

```
ErrorLog logs/go_co246_error_log
```

```
CustomLog logs/go_co246_access_log common
```

```
</VirtualHost>
```

```
<VirtualHost *:8080>
```

```
ServerAdmin student@grcc.edu
```

```
DocumentRoot
/home/knoppix/student_co246_htdocs/
ServerName student.co246.com
ErrorLog logs/student_co246_error_log
CustomLog logs/student_co246_access_log common
<VirtualHost>
```

```
<VirtualHost *:8080>
ServerAdmin student@grcc.edu
DocumentRoot /home/knoppix/www_co246_htdocs/
ServerName www.co246.com
ErrorLog logs/www_co246_error_log
CustomLog logs/www_co246_access_log common
<VirtualHost>
```

3. Create each DocumentRoot directory with a sample index.html page. For example create:

```
mkdir /home/knoppix/www_co246_htdocs
cd /home/knoppix/www_co246_htdocs
echo "This is www_co246 site" > index.html
```

```
mkdir /home/knoppix/go_co246_htdocs
cd /home/knoppix/go_co246_htdocs
echo "This is go_co246 site" > index.html
```

```
mkdir /home/knoppix/student_co246_htdocs
cd /home/knoppix/student_co246_htdocs
echo "This is student_co246 site" > index.html
```

---

### **Solution:**

Open a browser and navigate to

<http://www.co246.com>, <http://go.co246.com>,  
<http://student.co246.com>



## Apache httpd Web Server - logs lab

### Exercise:

#### Problem:

1. Enable extended server status in httpd.conf file.

You can find instructions in the Apache manual [http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.0/mod/mod\\_status.html](http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.0/mod/mod_status.html)

2. Generate Apache activity:

```
apache/bin/ab -n 200 -c 1  
http://localhost:8080/
```

```
apache/bin/ab -n 200000 -c 1000  
http://localhost:8080/
```

3. View the server status at:  
`http://localhost:8080/server-status`

4. Monitor log files at `apache/logs/`  
`tail -f apache/logs/access_log`

5. Generate error logs:  
`apache/bin/ab -n 200 -c 1`  
`http://localhost:8080/`date +%s``

```
for ((i=1;i<5;i+=1)); do apache/bin/ab -n 2 -c  
1 http://localhost:8080/`date +%s`; sleep 2;  
done;
```

---

#### Solution:

Monitor log files at apache/logs/

```
cat /home/knoppix/apache/logs/access_log
```